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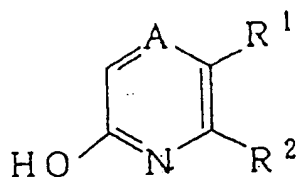
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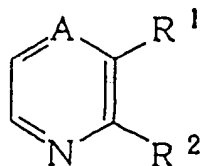
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D-81904 München (DE)(54) **Process for preparing 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds.**

(57) 6-Hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the following general formula (II):

**(II)**

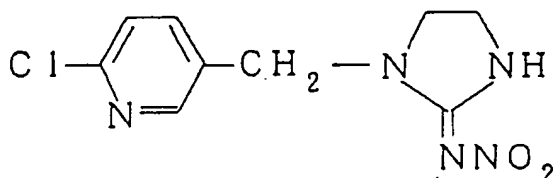
wherein R¹ represents carboxy group, carbamoyl group, cyano group, formyl group, C₁ - C₅ hydroxyalkyl group, C₂ - C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group, carboxyvinyl group, carboxymethyl group or oxime group, R² represents hydrogen atom or carboxy group, and A represents carbon atom or nitrogen atom, can be prepared by reacting a nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the following general formula (I):

**(I)**

wherein R^1 , R^2 and A are as defined in the general formula (II) above, with a microorganism or physico-chemically treated microorganism in an aqueous medium. Efficiency of the above reaction can be raised by conducting the reaction in the presence of phenazine methosulfate.

The present invention relates to a process for preparing 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds. More particularly, this invention relates to a process for preparing 6-hydroxypyridine derivatives and 6-hydroxypyrazine derivatives, which are useful as intermediates for preparing medicines, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs or the like, taking advantage of microbial reaction.

Various nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds such as dihydropyridines, nicotinic acids and the like, can be important synthetic intermediates for preparing medicines, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs or the like. For example; a new type of insecticides which act on nicotinic acid receptors have recently being studied, and Imidacloprid (Nippon Tokushu Noyaku Co.) represented by the following formula is one of the new insecticides.



As the intermediates for the preparation of Imidacloprid, 3-chloromethyl-6-chloropyridine is very important.

Various synthetic routes for preparing the pyridines having substituents at 3- and 6-positions have been intensively studied thus far. However, there is no method for selectively introducing a substituent at 6-position of 3-substituted pyridine by the method of organic chemistry. On the other hand, a process for introducing a hydroxy group at 6-position of nicotinic acid using a microorganism belonging to genus *Pseudomonas*, genus *Bacillus* or genus *Achromobacter*, which is capable of decomposing nicotinic acid, has been described in Japanese Patent Publication (KOKAI) Nos. 60-196193 and 60-196194. However, it is necessary to express the activity more effectively for putting the above process into practical use. There is no report on other 3-substituted nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds.

The present invention is directed to a process for preparing 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the following general formula (II):



wherein R¹ represents carboxy group, carbamoyl group, cyano group, formyl group, C₁ - C₅ hydroxyalkyl group, C₂ - C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group, carboxyvinyl group, carboxymethyl group or oxime group, R² represents hydrogen atom or carboxy group, A represents carbon atom or nitrogen atom, with the proviso that when R² is hydrogen atom and A is carbon atom, R¹ doesn't represent carboxy group, which process comprises reacting nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound of the following general formula (I):



wherein R¹, R² and A are as defined in the general formula (II), with a microorganism or physico-chemically treated microorganism in an aqueous medium.

The present invention will be explained in more detail below.

The 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds produced by the present invention are represented by the general formula (II) above. The C₁ - C₅ hydroxyalkyl group as defined by R¹ illustratively includes hydroxymethyl group, 1-hydroxyethyl group, 2-hydroxyethyl group, 3-hydroxypropyl group, 4-hydroxybutyl group and the like, and the C₂ - C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group includes methoxycarbonyl group, ethoxycarbonyl group, n-propoxycarbonyl group, i-propoxycarbonyl group, n-butoxycarbonyl group and the

like.

The starting nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the general formula (I) include nicotinamide, 3-cyanopyridine, quinolinic acid, nicotinaldehyde, pirazinamide and the like. The corresponding 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds can be prepared according to the process of the present invention.

Preferable microorganisms used in the present invention illustratively include a microorganism selected from the microorganisms belonging to Genus Agrobacterium, Genus Arthrobacter, Genus Bordetella, Genus Brevibacterium, Genus Pseudomonas, Genus Achromobacter, Genus Comamonas, Genus Erwinia, Genus Bacterium, Genus Corynebacterium, Genus Serratia, Genus Sarcina, Genus Xanthobacter, Genus Alcaligenes, Genus Flavobacterium Genus and Genus Micrococcus. These microorganisms which have been physico-chemically treated can also be employed. Microorganisms usable in the process of the present invention should not be restricted to the above-listed organisms as far as they have an ability to selectively introduce a hydroxyl group at the 6-position of the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the general formula (I).

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Agrobacterium illustratively include Agrobacterium radiobacter, Agrobacterium tumefaciens, Agrobacterium viscosum and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Agrobacterium radiobacter NRRL B-11291 (Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection), Agrobacterium tumefaciens IAM 13129 (Research Institute of Applied Microbiology, Tokyo University), Agrobacterium viscosum IFO 13652 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Arthrobacter illustratively include Arthrobacter globiformis, Arthrobacter fragilis and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Arthrobacter globiformis IFO 12137 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Arthrobacter fragilis FERM P-4350 (Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Bordetella illustratively include Bordetella bronchiseptica and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Bordetella bronchiseptica ATCC 4617 (American Type Culture Collection) etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Brevibacterium illustratively include Brevibacterium butanicum, Brevibacterium ketoglutamicum and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Brevibacterium butanicum ATCC 21196 (American Type Culture Collection), Brevibacterium ketoglutamicum ATCC 15587 (American Type Culture Collection), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Pseudomonas illustratively include Pseudomonas dacunhae, Pseudomonas maltophilia, Pseudomonas chlororaphis, Pseudomonas hydantoinophilum, Pseudomonas putida, Pseudomonas fluorescens and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Pseudomonas dacunhae ATCC 13261 (American Type Culture Collection), Pseudomonas maltophilia ATCC 13637 (American Type Culture Collection), Pseudomonas chlororaphis IFO 3904 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Pseudomonas hydantoinophilum FERM P-4347 (Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology), Pseudomonas putida ATCC 21244 (American Type Culture Collection), Pseudomonas fluorescens IFO 3903 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Achromobacter illustratively include Achromobacter xerosis and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Achromobacter xerosis IFO 12668 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Comamonas illustratively include Comamonas acidovorans, Comamonas testosteroni and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Comamonas acidovorans NCIMB 9289 (National Collection of Industrial And Marine Bacteria Ltd.), Comamonas testosteroni ATCC 11996 (American Type Culture Collection), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Erwinia illustratively include Erwinia herbicola and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Erwinia herbicola ATCC 21434 (American Type Culture Collection), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Bacterium illustratively include Bacterium cyclo-oxydans and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Bacterium cyclo-oxydans ATCC 12673 (American Type Culture Collection), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Corynebacterium illustratively include Corynebacterium xerosis and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Corynebacterium xerosis NCTC 9755 (National Collection of Type Cultures), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Serratia illustratively include Serratia liquefaciens, Serratia marcescens and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Serratia liquefaciens IFO 12979 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Serratia marcescens IFO 3054 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Serratia marcescens IFO 12648 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Sarcina illustratively include Sarcina lutea and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Sarcina lutea ATCC 9341 (American Type Culture Collection), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Xanthobacter illustratively include Xanthobacter flavus and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Xanthobacter flavus NCIMB 10071 (National Collections of Industrial And Marine Bacteria Ltd.), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Alcaligenes illustratively include Alcaligenes eutrophus, Alcaligenes aquamarinus, Alcaligenes faecalis and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Alcaligenes eutrophus ATCC 17699 (American Type Culture Collection), Alcaligenes aquamarinus FERM P-4229 (Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology), Alcaligenes faecalis IFO 13111 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Flavobacterium illustratively include Flavobacterium suaveolens, Flavobacterium aminogenes, Flavobacterium arborescens, Flavobacterium dehydrogenans, Flavobacterium heparinum and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Flavobacterium suaveolens IFO 3752 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Flavobacterium aminogenes FERM P-3134 (Fermentation Research Institute, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology), Flavobacterium arborescens IFO 3750 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), Flavobacterium dehydrogenans ATCC 13930 (American Type Culture Collection), Flavobacterium heparinum IFO 12017 (Institute for Fermentation, Osaka), etc.

The microorganisms belonging to Genus Micrococcus illustratively include Micrococcus varians, Micrococcus morrhuae and the like. More specifically, there are exemplified Micrococcus varians IAM 1314 (Institute of Applied Microbiology, The University of Tokyo), Micrococcus morrhuae IAM 1711 (Institute of Applied Microbiology, The University of Tokyo), etc.

Nutrients necessary for cultivation of these microorganisms have no limitation, and conventional nutrients used for microorganisms can be used. For example, carbon sources include sugars such as glucose, sucrose, fructose, glycerol, sorbitol, molasses, starch hydrolysate or the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, fumaric acid or the like. Nitrogen sources include nitrates, ammonium salts, corn steep liquor, yeast extract, meat extract, yeast powder, soy bean hydrolysate, cotton seed dust, polypeptone, Benton and the like. Minerals include potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate, sodium phosphate, magnesium sulfate, manganese sulfate, sodium chloride and the like. Minerals such as sources of iron ion, cobalt ion, copper ion or the like may be favorably added to the culture for inducing the production of enzymes.

Cultivation may be favorably effected under aerobic conditions at temperature from 20 to 40°C, preferably 30 to 35°C, at pH 4.0 to 9.0, preferably pH 5.0 to 7.0 over a period of 20 to 24 hours, until population of microorganisms increases up to about OD₆₆₀ 5 to OD₆₆₀ 40.

The "physico-chemically treated microorganism" in the present invention means the microorganism extracts, pulverized microorganism, and their purified product obtained by known methods such as separation by ammonium sulfate, ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration or the like. In the process of the present invention, the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound (I) may be reacted with a microorganism itself (living cell or dried cell) or physico-chemically treated microorganism.

The microorganism obtained by the cultivation or physico-chemically treated microorganism can be fixed on a gel, such as polyacrylamide gel, photo-crosslinking resin, carrageenan or the like, and then allowed to react with the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound (I).

When Compound (I) is allowed to react with a microorganism per se, Compound (I) may be added to the microorganism which has been sufficiently grown.

Appropriate concentration of the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound (I) is between 0.1% by weight and the saturated concentration, preferably 1.0 to 5.0% by weight. The reaction is carried out at temperature from 20 to 50°C, preferably 30 to 40°C, at pH 4.0 to 9.0, preferably 5.0 to 7.0, over a period of 2 to 24 hours, ordinarily 20 to 24 hours, under aerobic conditions and with stirring.

When Compound (I) is allowed to react with physico-chemically treated microorganism, the compound is added to an aqueous solution, such as 0.01 to 1M phosphate buffer (pH 6 - 9) containing about 2 to 15 mg (protein weight) of microorganism extract or pulverized microorganism.

When the microorganism per se or treated microorganism is fixed, the nitrogen-containing 6-membered compound (I) is reacted with the fixed microorganism under the above-mentioned conditions in a reactor equipped with a stirrer. Alternatively, a liquid containing the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound is passed through a column filled with the fixed microorganism.

Efficiency of the hydroxylation can be raised in the process of the present invention by effecting the reaction in the presence of phenazine methosulfate. In this case, phenazine methosulfate (N-methylphenazonium methosulfate or 5-methylphenazinium methyl sulfate) is needed to exist in the reaction mixture. More specifically, phenazine methosulfate may be added together with Compound (I) at a time for

the reaction with the microorganism per se or treated microorganism. Appropriate concentration of phenazine methosulfate in the reaction mixture is 1 to 100 mM, preferably 5 to 100 mM.

The aqueous medium used in the present invention may be water or a buffer such as acetate buffer, phosphate buffer or the like. An excessive amount of said aqueous medium for Compound (I) as a substrate is preferred.

The 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds thus obtained can be extracted in a conventional manner from the reaction mixture with a solvent such as methanol, water or the like, and purified by column chromatography filled with ODS resin or the like.

The 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds (II), such as 3-cyano-6-hydroxypyridine, obtained in the present invention are useful as intermediates for the preparation of medicines, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs or the like. For example, 3-cyano-6-hydroxypyridine can be easily converted by a conventional method into 3-chloromethyl-6-hydroxypyridine, an intermediate for agricultural chemicals.

The following detailed Examples are presented by way of illustration of certain specific embodiments of the invention. The Examples are representative only and should not be construed as limiting in any respect.

Example 1

To an Erlenmeyer flask equipped with navels was filled a nutrient solution containing 1 g of yeast extract, 1 g of glucose, 0.3 g of $K_2 HPO_4$, 0.1 g of $KH_2 PO_4$, 1 mg of $FeSO_4$, 50 mg of $MgSO_4$, 1 mg of $MnSO_4$ and 100 ml of water, and the resultant mixture was sterilized at 120 °C for 20 minutes. After cooling to 30 °C, the mixture was added with separately sterilized 1 mg of $CuSO_4$ and 0.2 g of 3-cyanopyridine as inducer. One of the microorganisms listed in Table 1 which was incubated on nutrient agar medium for 24 hours was inoculated into the above mixture with a platinum loop, and the mixture was incubated at 30 °C for 24 hours using a rotary shaker of 160 rpm. After 24 hours, the broth was recovered and centrifuged. The cell separated were suspended in and washed with 0.02 mol of an acetate buffer (pH 5.5) and centrifuged to give a resting cell. To a 100 ml reactor was added 20 ml of 1.0% 3-cyanopyridine (pH 5.5), and the mixture was heated at 30 °C, and mixed with the resting cell obtained above. The resultant mixture was stirred sufficiently for 24 hours to give 3-cyano-6-hydroxypyridine. The product was identified by means of HPLC, IR and 1H -NMR. Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1

	Microorganisms used	Yield (mg)
5	<i>Achromobacter xerosis</i> (IFO 12668)	2.0
	<i>Agrobacterium radiobacter</i> (NRRL B-11291)	1.0
	<i>Alcaligenes eutrophus</i> (ATCC 17699)	3.0
	<i>Alcaligenes aquamarinus</i> (FERM P-4229)	2.0
	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> (IFO 13111)	2.0
10	<i>Arthrobacter globiformis</i> (IFO 12137)	3.0
	<i>Arthrobacter fragilis</i> (FERM P-4350)	2.0
	<i>Bacterium cyclo-oxydans</i> (ATCC 12673)	13.0
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> (ATCC 4617)	10.0
	<i>Brevibacterium butanicum</i> (ATCC 21196)	12.0
15	<i>Brevibacterium ketoglutamicum</i> (ATCC 15587)	2.0
	<i>Corynebacterium xerosis</i> (NCTC 9755)	19.0
	<i>Erwinia herbicola</i> (ATCC 21434)	2.0
	<i>Flavobacterium suaveolens</i> (IFO 3752)	1.0
	<i>Micrococcus varians</i> (IAM 1314)	1.0
20	<i>Micrococcus morrhuae</i> (IAM 1711)	1.0
	<i>Comamonas acidovorans</i> (NCIMB 9289)	72.0
	<i>Comamonas testosteroni</i> (ATCC 11996)	24.0
	<i>Pseudomonas dacunhae</i> (ATCC 13261)	12.0
	<i>Pseudomonas maltophilia</i> (ATCC 13637)	19.0
25	<i>Pseudomonas chlororaphis</i> (IFO 3904)	1.0
	<i>Pseudomonas hydantoinophilum</i> (FERMP-4347)	5.0
	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> (ATCC 21244)	1.0
	<i>Sarcina lutea</i> (ATCC 9341)	3.0
	<i>Serratia liquefaciens</i> (IFO 12979)	1.0
30	<i>Serratia marcescens</i> (IFO 3054)	1.0
	<i>Serratia marcescens</i> (IFO 12648)	2.0
	<i>Xanthobacter flavus</i> (NCIMB 10071)	1.0

35 ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 6.42 (1H, d, J_{4,5} = 9.9 Hz, H-5), 7.67 (1H, dd, J_{4,5} = 9.9 Hz, J_{2,4} = 2.4 Hz, H-4), 8.26 (1H, d, J_{2,4} = 2.4 Hz, H-2), 12.40 (1H, bs, OH)

Example 2

40 Sakaguchi flask was filled with a nutrient solution (pH 7.0) containing 1 g of meat extract, 1 g of malic acid, 0.1 g of K₂HPO₄, 1 g of nicotinic acid, 500 mg of MgSO₄ · 7H₂O and 100 ml of water, and the content was sterilized at 120 °C for 20 minutes. After cooling to 30 °C, 2 ml of a sterilized metallic solution (shown in Table 2) was added. After incubation for 24 hours on nutrient agar medium, one platinum loop of each of *Serratia marcescens* (IFO 12648) and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (IFO 3903) was inoculated and incubated
45 at 30 °C for 36 hours in a reciprocal shaker. After recovering the cultivated product, the cells were centrifuged. The separated cells were suspended in and washed with 0.1 mol of a phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) and centrifuged to give the cells. The resultant cells were pulverized by supersonic wave and subjected to ultracentrifugation. The resultant precipitate was mixed with and suspended in 0.3% Triton X and 0.1% cetylpyridinium chloride on ice for 1 hour and again subjected to ultracentrifugation. The supernatant was
50 used as a crude enzyme solution. The precipitate was again subjected to the same procedure, and the supernatant was added to the crude enzyme solution. The crude enzyme solution was purified by column chromatography on DEAE Sephacel, Phenyl Sepharose, Butyl Toyopearl or the like.

The reaction was initiated by mixing 100 μl of the enzyme solution with 1.5 mM DCIP (2,6-Dichloroindophenol), 2.0 ml of 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), 100 μl of 3.0 mM PMS (phenazine methosulfate), and 500 μl of 2 mM - 5 mM substrate solution as shown in Table 2. After finishing the
55 reaction at 30 °C for 1 minute, an activity was assayed by measuring the change of absorbance at 600 nm. Table 3 shows the test results.

Table 2

Composition of the Metallic Solution	
Metal	/L of DW
CaCl ₂ • 2H ₂ O	400 mg
H ₃ BO ₃	500 mg
CuSO ₄ • 5H ₂ O	40 mg
KI	100 mg
FeSO ₄ • 7H ₂ O	200 mg
MnSO ₄ • 7H ₂ O	400 mg
ZnSO ₄ • 7H ₂ O	400 mg
H ₂ MoO ₄ • 2H ₂ O	200 mg
HCl	20 ml

Table 3

Substrate	<u>S. marcescens</u> IFO 12648 μM	<u>P. fluorescens</u> IFO 3903 μM
Nicotineamide	213	701
Pyrazine 2,3-dicarboxylic acid	19	3
Nicotinaldehyde	463	825
Pyridyl carbinol	72	857
Pyridyl propanol	N.D	7
Ethyl nicotinate	461	539
Quinolinic acid	39	15
Trans-3-(3-pyridyl) acrylic acid	206	0.3
3-Pyridyl acetic acid	91	47
Pyrazine amido	17	14
3-Pyridinealldoxime	293	333
3-Cyanopyridine	33	11
N.D.: not determined		

It was found from the results of Examples 1 and 2 that the hydroxy group can be selectively introduced at the 6-position of the nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound by the action of the microorganisms used.

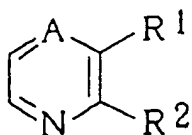
Claims

1. A process for preparing 6-hydroxy nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compounds of the general formula (II):



wherein R¹ represents carboxy group, carbamoyl group, cyano group, formyl group, C₁ - C₅ hydroxyalkyl group, C₂ - C₆ alkoxy carbonyl group, carboxyvinyl group, carboxymethyl group or oxime group, R² represents hydrogen atom or carboxy group, A represents carbon atom or nitrogen atom, with the proviso that when R² represents hydrogen atom and A represents carbon atom, R¹ is not carboxy group, which process comprises reacting a nitrogen-containing 6-membered ring compound of the

general formula (I):



(I)

wherein R¹, R² and A are as defined above, with a microorganism or physico-chemically treated microorganism in an aqueous medium.

2. Process according to claim 1, in which the reaction is effected in the presence of phenazine methosulfate.

3. Process according to claim 1 or 2, in which R¹ is cyano group and R² is hydrogen atom.

4. Process according to claim 1, in which the microorganism is selected from microorganisms belonging to Genus Agrobacterium, Genus Arthrobacter, Genus Bordetella, Genus Brevibacterium, Genus Pseudomonas, Genus Achromobacter, Genus Comamonas, Genus Erwinia, Genus Bacterium, Genus Corynebacterium, Genus Serratia, Genus Sarcina, Genus Xanthobacter, Genus Alcaligenes, Genus Flavobacterium, and Genus Micrococcus.